Concurrent Resolution on the Armenian Question Adopted by the Senate After a Stirring Debate.

PROMISED CLEVELAND

IN ANY STEP HE MAY TAKE TO PRO-TECT AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Massacre of Innocents Portrayed by Mr. Cullom and Great Britain Severely Arraigned by Mr. Frye.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-After a brief but stirring debate, the Senate to-day agreed to the concurrent resolution urging decisive action by the European powers against Turkey, and pledging to the President the support of Congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of tomer. Great Britain had stood idly by, Americans in Turkey, and the redress for injuries to American persons and property. Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, who reported the resolution, urged its adoption in a speech, which set forth the startling extent of the massacres, the greatest in the history of the world, the Senator said. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, spoke in the same line. The climax of the debate was reached when Mr. Frye, of Maine, supported the resolution in a speech, which aroused great enthusiasm from the galleries for its expressions of sympathy with the Armenians and whose lives and property were imperiled for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's abroad. All he asked, he said, was that we for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's course toward America. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, gave notice that on Thursday next be safe in Turkey or elsewhere. was taken on the silver-bond bill. Mr. ances of Mr. Frye, and saying that, compared with these, Senate resolutions were emasculated and feeble. He contended for limiting the pending silver coinage substi-

tute to the silver of American mines. Many memorials concerning the Turkish and Armenian question were presented at the opening of the session. This led Mr. Hill to ask what had become of the resolutions for energetic action by the Presi-

Mr. Cullom, who reported the Turkish resolutions from the committee on foreign relations, said he desired the speediest pos ble action and later in the day would ask for a vote on the resolutions. There was a brief flurry when Mr. Cul-

lom sought to secure the passage of a joint resolution amending the act relative to the Bloomington, Ill., public building.
Mr. Allen said there seemed to be a little ring in the Senate as to favorable action on public buildings. The East secured pub-lic buildings, but the States of the far West

Mr. Gallinger protested against the ex-travagance of Mr. Allen's language, and there was an extended debate as to the ections which had received public build-Mr. Cullom suggested that Bloomington was the home of the Vice President, the

presiding officer of the Senate, whereupon Mr. Allen said he would yield to such an appeal and the resolution passed.

Mr. Caffery called the attention of the idiciary committee to the importance of the sugar bounty question which had been referred to that committee, saying the subject involved the grave question of the right of subordinate officials to nullify an appropriation made by Congress.

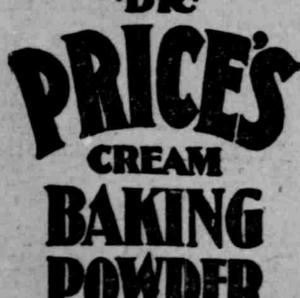
MR. CULLOM'S SPEECH. The Turkish Armenian resolution was then called up by Mr. Cullom. The Senator spoke of the serious conditions prevailing in Turkey, saying he was appalled by the carnival of blood prevailing. Massacre of innocents, unparalleled for ages, had been perpetrated. The evidence of the bloody enormities was given by all classes and nationalities until it was beyond the slightest doubt. A Turkish army had bayonetted, robbed, murdered and flayed alive the people of Armenia. There was no war, but pitlless and merciless tornado of ruin, loodshed and death. The demon of fanaticism had been let loose. There was a re-sponsibility somewhere. It did not rest with the Slavish ruler of Turkey, the Sultan. Back of this were the disputes of the countries of the European alliance seeking their territorial advantages. These countries were responsible. The Sultan was but a puppet in their hands,

It was a matter of regret and embarrass-nent, continued Mr. Cullom, that the policy of the United States was such as to preven sending of a fleet to Turkish waters to put a stop to the bloody rule prevailing. But Europe had assumed the obligation of protection to Armenia. The people of the United States were intensely interested in seeing the obligation executed, and the purose of this resolution was to plead with he greatest earnestness for the protection of Armenia. It was amazing to people of the United States to witness the appalling slaughter and at the same time to see the indifference of the Christian powers. There was a double obligation on England, and yet nothing had been done to stay the hand of the Sultan except by fruitless diplomatic correspondence. The powers, said Mr. Cullom, appear to be waiting for the dissolution of the Ottoman empire, but he expressed doubt as to the reported alliance between Russia and Turkey. Mr. Cullom said the United States had no purpose to said the United States had no purpose to interfere in the affairs of Europe, except in protection of American citizens and in the name of humanity. The United States had spoken in the name of humanity in the affairs of Greece and of Hungary. No event of the centuries called so loudly to the civilized world as this slaughter in Turkey, the greatest, the Senator believed, in the

istory of the world. Mr. Blanchard said that for more than a year the world had been shocked by the massacres in Turkey. Not only was there murder and massacre, but, in the case of omen, worse than massacre. As a great free Nation, it was the duty of the United States to express its official repudiation and protest against the course of Turkey.

FRYE'S STIRRING ADDRESS. Mr. Frye took the floor at this point for a speech of such vehemence that the galleries quickly filled to overflowing and he was repeatedly interrupted by long, continued applause. Mr. Frye spoke of the earnestness with which the committee on foreign relations had sought to deal with of money handled during the past year was small forts have been erected at Havana, this question. Its members had heard almost twice as much as in the year 1894 and the authorities claim that there is ab-Armenian missionaries who stated that the and more than was ever handled by a na- solutely no danger of a sudden attack by establisment of United States consulates at tional treasurer in any previous year. The the insurgents, much less of a successful range within which such variations may Erzerum and Harpoot would give effective protection. Consuls to these points were speedily appointed, but they were refused their exequateurs. "If the American flag had been raised over the consulate at Harpoot," continued Mr. Frye with dramatic emphasis, "it would have saved twenty thousand lives." He proceeded to show the great amount of American capital invested in Christian missions in Turkey. "And yet," said he, "six millions of invested American capital in Turkey was held up. The Amer-icna college at Harpoot was burned and its for their lives. If I had had my way," said Mr. Frye, "after these European powers had stood eyeing each other for a year, I would

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MOST PERFECT MADE pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free rum Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

have sent a Congressional memorial to Russia and said to that great power, 'take Armenia into your possession and protect those Christians and the United States will stand behind you with all its power and re-sources." (Long applause in the galleries.) He cared nothing for the reports of the United States minister that all due pro-tection was being extended by Turkey. In-formation of absolute reliability came to those associated in mission work showing that massacres continued. He (Frye) knew that American lives and American property were being jeopardized day after day. They were receiving no protection

Mr. Mills interrupted to state that he had personal knowledge of the activities of United States Minister Terrell and the accuracy of the information he gave. Mr. Frye responded by asking Mr. Mills what Great Britain would have done if a British college worth a milion dollars had been destroyed and its British ocupants had been compelled to flee for their lives. "Would Great Britain have stood idly by? Mr. Mills answered that the Senator (Frye) neant war. And, said Mr. Mills he did no

doubt he would join this sentiment. He did not know but it would be best to send our ships abroad and, like Jefferson, batter down the castles of the pirates.

AMERICA'S ENEMY. Resuming, Mr. Frye spoke of Great Britain's course with bitter sarcasm. Great Britain had been the steadfast enemy of the United States. Great Britain had harmed the United States at every opportunity. Great Britain had for years taunted the United States for shackling the slaves, and yet when the North struck off those shackles, Great Britain did everything to help the Confederacy to destroy the United States Government, for no reason but to have the Confederacy her cuswhen she had the power to stop these bar-barities. Mr. Frye proceeded with much vigor and earnestness to say that if necessary, in order to protect American citizens, he would order the American ships to sail up the Dardanelles, regardless of the European alliance, in front of Constantinople, demand, as we then might, the protection of our people within the Sultan's domains. He declared that there was one quality of the English government which he admired. England, he said, protects her citizens at all times and under all circumstances. Mr. Frye proceeded to show that the United States was strong enough and quite as willing as England to protect its citizens should make England our model in this one respect, and then American citizens would a stronger expression and urged that we should fight our battles abroad, when a display of our force was needed, and not in

ferred until the arts of diplomacy should be exhausted in view of the danger that the missionaries in Turkey were in and also is expressed here that the insurgents are in view of the fact that Miss Clara Barton, in desperate tetraits, and that for Comez with the Red Cross in her hand, was now on her way to Armenia. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in charge of the free-coiffage substitute of the bond bill, asked unanimous consent that a vote be taken at 4 o'clock on Thursday next. Mr. Mr. Call offered an amendment to the Armenian resolution to the effect that "humarity and religion and the principles on which all civilization rests demands that civilized governments shall, by peaceful negotiations, or, if necessary, by force of arms, prevent and suppress the cruelties and massacres inflicted on the Armenian subjects of Turkey by the establishment of a government of their own people, with such guarantees by the civilized powers of its authority and permanency as shall be adequate to that end." Mr. Call's motion was laid on the table, and the original resolution was then agreed to without division. On Mr. Jones's motion it was then agreed that when the Senate adjourn to-day it should be to meet on Monday. He also gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask the Senate to remain in session until a vote was had on the silver bond bill.

Mr. Hoar spoke briefly of the necessity for moderation, and urged that extreme ut-

terances on the part of Congress be de-

Mr. Thurston gave notice that he would address the Senate on the Monroe doctrine on Tuesday next. The free-coinage bill was then laid before the Senate, and Mr. Baker addressed the Senate in support of an amendment offered by him to confine the coinage of silver to the American product. Mr. Baker divided the money ranks into gold monometallists. silver monometallists and bimetallists. He belonged, he said, to the last class, and declared it to be his opinion that the questions of tariff and finance would be settled unaided and alone by the Republican party. Concerning the coinage of American silver, enator said it would give employment to idle laborers and would lead to the general healthful expansion of our primary or ption money. A bill was passed for the disposal of the abandoned lands of the Fort Assinaboine military reservation, Montana, and for the

relief of settlers thereon. The Senate, after a brief executive session, at 4:15 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

THE PORTE RELENTS.

Miss Barton May Distribute Relief, but Not as a Red Cross Member. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Owing to the energetic representations of United States Minister Terrell, Miss Barton and her party will be permitted by the Turkish government to distribute relief to the distressed Armenians, although the Red Cross itself will not figure in the work. This news came to the State Department to-day in a cablegram from the minister to Secretary Olney, in which he says that while the Porte refuses such permission to the Red Cross or to the members of the Red Cross as such, and thereby declines to officially recognize that society, it will permit any person whom the minister names and approves to distrib-ute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are doing. There can be no tion that Miss Barton and her party will be so designated by Minister Terrell, but it is apprehended that they will en-counter almost insurmountable obstacles in reaching the field of action, as the mountain passes between the seaboard and the interior are now practically impassable, owing to the deep snows.

Two Thousand Armenians Slain. LONDON, Jan. 24 .- A Constantinople dispatch to the Chronicle says that letters received there from Arabkir report that two thousand Armenians were killed in the recent riot, the slaughter being mostly done with axes and choppers.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Report of National Treasurer-Mary G. Hay Speaks at the Night Session. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The feature of to-day's session of the National American Suffrage Association was the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, O. It was shown that the amount out interruption. A number of additional money belonging to the different committees siege of Havana. In spite of this assurwas disbursed by the treasurer. Mrs. Emma ance, however, a feeling of gloom and de-S. Devoe, of Evanston, Ill., delivered the pression prevails here. There is no longer

formal report on entertainment. Senor Aquina, of the Cuban delegation, was then introduced. He spoke of the struggle of the Cubans for independence, and urged that the association pass resolutions of sympathy with them.

Fraternal delegates were presented from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the G. A. R., Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, the Political Study Club, of New York city, and the Woman's Congress Association, of the Pacific coast.

George W. Catt, of Salt Lake City, re-viewed the work in Utah in an address on "Utah's Victory the Result of Organiza-tion; Its Lesson." He said the suffrage victory in Utah was due to organized pub-

The afternoon session was devoted to a consideration of the work in the field. To-night a States' presidents' meeting was held. Addresses were made by the follow-ing persons, who told about the work in their respective States and Territories: L. C. Hughes, Arizona; Charlotte Perkins Stetson, California; Mary C. Bradford, Colorado; Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, Connecticut; Ellen Powell Thompson, District of Columbia; Elmira Springer, Illinois; Mary G. Hay, Indiana; Katie R. Addison, Kansas; Elizabeth U. Yates, Maine; Henry B. Blackwell, Massachusetts; Lavina A. Hatch, Massachusetts (national); May Stocking Knaggs, Michigan; Julia D. Nelson, Minnesota; Elizabeth B. Dodge, Virginia.

Mrs. Lense Seriously III. WINDOM, Minn., Jan. 24.-Mrs. Lease, the Kansas woman suffragist, who is on a lecturing tour, is seriously ill with pneu-

The Pearly Substance Of the teeth is brittle, SOZODONT, composed exclusively of hygienic vegetable ele-ments, and containing no solvent, is the only article which, while whitening the gnamel, preserves its soundness

AND HIS SOLDIERS FAGGED OUT AND IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Cuba's Insurgent Leader Reported to Be Ill with Consumption and to Have Only Two Months to Live.

HIS ARMY CONSTANTLY PURSUED BY THE SPANISH TROOPS.

Provisions Growing Dearer in Havana, Crime Increasing in the Provinces and Commerce at a Standstill.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Jan. 24.-For some time past reports have been in circulation here concerning the physical condition of Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the insurgent forces. One story was asserted that he was suffering from wounds, and another that he was seriously ill with fever. It appears, from information derived from trustworthy sources, that neither of these reports is correct, but it is positively asserted that the insurgent chief in a very sick man. It is stated on the authority cited that the doctors in attendance on General Gomez recently held a consultation and diagnosed his case as being an advanced state of consumption, complicated with fever. It is further stated that the physicians have come to the conclusion that Gomez can only live about two months longer. These statements have caused considerable alarm among the insurgents and their friends, as, even though his condition may be exaggerated to some degree, it is believed the main facts are correctly stated. Besides, according to the reports from the front, he is being sharply pushed by the Spanish troops and is getting little or no his movements can now be marked by a trail of tired-out or lame horses, which the insurgents leave behind them. The opinion in desperate straits, and that for Gomez everything now depends on the safe arrival in the province of Havana of the Eastern or second army of insurgents, under Gens Jose Maceo and Rabi.

Gomez, yesterday, for a time, appeared half inclined to risk a decisive engagement with the Spanish troops. He was bi vouacked at the village of Plazolle, not far from Quivican, south of this city. Colonel Galvis, in command of the Spanish troops at Quivican, gathered together all the government troops available and moved with a strong column on the enemy. The latter, contrary to custom, awaited the approach of the Spaniards, but, after half an hour's firing, during which a number were killed and wounded on both sides, Gomez suddenly divided his forces into two columns and began to retreat. One of the insurgent columns retreated southward to the Lagia disand had a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard. When last heard from Linares' column was closely pressing after the enemy, and Colonel Galvis, having been reinforced by troops under Colonel Aldecoa, three columns were started in pursuit of Gomez's forces.

GOMEZ STILL RETREATING. News received from the front at an early hour this morning showed that Gomez apparently reunited his forces last night, but broke camp this morning when informed of the approach of the Spanish troops. The forced night march, however, had told terribly on the Spanish infantry, but the mounted insurgents of Gomez had no diff culty in getting away. The Spaniards had also effected a junction, Colonels Linares and Aldecoa having united their forces so soon as the scouts brought word that the two insurgent columns had wheeled in toward each other. Later the third Spanish column, under Colonel Galvis, reinforced the columns under Colonels Linares and Aldero, and a strong force started in pursuit of the insurgents, moving in a southerly direction soon after breakfast this morning. A prisoner, severely wounded, who was captured by the troops, reported that the horses and men of the insurgents are becoming exhausted from long marching, and are also short of ammunition and

provisions. A dispatch received from Cienfuegos says that Major Alonzo, with 350 men of the Alava Battalion was engaged for three hours at Lasjas, in the Cientuegos district, with a strong force of insurgents, and that the insurgents left twelve killed and fifteen wounded on the field and retired, taking with them many of their wounded. Only a few Spanish soldiers were wounded. The authorities now have to face a serious problem here. The prices of all kinds of provisions are going up rapidly every day. n spite of this, people are flocking into Havana from the country districts and other provinces, and in many cases the refugees are people who have lost almost everything they possessed, and a very great number of them, here and elsewhere, are depending on charity. The cost of the war has been enormous and the drain occasioned by provisioning the army has been very great. Consequently, this extra expense, which the authorities will have to meet in some manner or other, is causing them a great deal of anxiety. However, there is a large and ever-increasing exodus of planters and others from this city, hundreds leaving by every steamship bound for the United States, Jamaica, Hayti or South American ports. The increase of crime in all the provinces is said to be enormous. Business is almost at a standstill and commerce is practically a thing of the past.

HOPING FOR PEACE. The work of strengthening and increasing the defenses of Havana continues withcrushing blow, and, although the advent of General Weyler is looked forward to as likely to be the signal for more active operations against the insurgents, the feeling grows that the struggle is a most exhausting one for all concerned, and that much more blood and treasure must be expended by Spain if the insurrection is to be quelled by force of arms. Under these circum stances, it is not astonishing that a feeling in favor of some compromise arrangeme is steadily growing, and all eyes are turning towards the United States as likely to be the great factor in bringing peace and prosperity once more to unhappy Cuba. The military authorities are drawing al the troops possible from the eastern part of Cuba, as that part of the island, especially the province of Santiago de Cuba, is rapidly resuming a peaceful aspect, owing to the fact that nearly all the insurgents have moved westward. Reports continue to be received of small

engagaments with the insurgents in all directions, indicating that they are no longer united in a main body, but are broken up into small parties, confident of their ability to evade any Spanish force that they are not yet strong enough to oppose. Leader Fructuoso Miranda is reported to have been killed at Canzojas, in Matanzas. The important town of Sabanilla, on the railroad south of the city of Matanzas, has been attacked by the insurgents. No details are given of the damage done to property nor of final result of the attack, but it is stated that three of the volunteer soldiers were killed and ten of the civil guard were wounded. The insurgents are said to have lost seventeen killed. The official report of an encounter ha by General Prat with the band of Nunez, yesterday, says that the insurgents were dispersed after having killed four of the troops and wounded seven. The insugents, on the other hand, left three dead

who retreated towards Triumvirate, Matanzas, leaving four killed and three wounded.

The insurgents have plundered the stores in the village of Baja, Pinar del Rio. A rapid-fire gun on the gunboat Flecha was brought into play and did good service in dispersing the insurgents.

The greatest activity of the insurgents seems to be centered for the present in the

seems to be centered for the present in the province of Matanzas. A good deal of damage is being done, and it is probable also that the movement has a strategic purpose to prevent the Spanish forces from capturing Gomez's forces near Havana. Five soldiers were taken prisoners, but were afterwards liberated by the insurgents in an engagement in the northern part of the province of Matanzas to-day. Many insurgents are suffering considerably for want of proper food, and are sadly in need The bands of Garcia, Regino and Alfonso

The bands of Garcia, Regino and Alfonso are reported to be moving in the neighborhood of Guira Macurijas. There is a report that they have been repelled with some loss by the garrison of Fort Flora.

The Mayor of the town of San Nicolas is to be court-martialed for having advised the region of the town of San Nicolas is LITTLE REST DAY OR NIGHT the garrison of the town, consisting of fifty volunteers, to surrender to Gomez in order to save the town from being burned. Colonel Galvis has been engaged with the insurgents, but no details of the fighting have been received.

WIND, RAIN, SLEET AND SNOW CAUSING MUCH DISCOMFORT.

Telegraph Communication Interrupt ed at Many Points-Severe Gale on the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 .- A severe storm of wind, rain and sleet prevailed in the East to-day. Telegraphic communication between this city and points in New England was almost entirely suspended. Along the coast the wind attained a velocity of from forty to sixty miles an hour, the latter at Sandy Hook. Thus far no disasters to shipping are reported. There was a heavy fall of snow all along the lakes. At Buffalo the sleet changed to snow at noon. Communication with Canadian and American points along the St. Lawrence valley was lost most

The weather bureau at Boston reports a fierce storm advancing in a northeasterly direction, accompanied by violent easterly winds, rain, snow and sleet. It began raining just before noon, and the wind, which rest now, day or night. The fact is that | had been blowing gusts since dawn, had become almost a gale. The most serious in-convenience arising from the storm as yet is that from interrupted telegraphic com-

A dispatch from Montreal says: The temperature, which was below the freezing point early this morning, has gradually risen, and the storm has changed to sleet making telegraphic communication difficult. Since 11 o'clock the city has been cut off

## FLURRIES OF SNOW.

Followed by Partly Clear Weather and Nearly Stationary Temperature. Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m. Jan. 25-Flurries of snow in the morning; cloudy weather; clearing occasionally or Saturday; nearly stationary temperature.

General Conditions-The storm area is central over the lower lakes; another low barometric area advances slowly from the Southwest. The temperature rose west of the Mississippi, and it fell east; from ten to sixteen degrees in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, also from Montana northward. Freezing temperature continues from Wyoming, Kansas, Missouri and Illitrict and the other toward Batabano. Col.
Linares pushed on after Gomez's forces, Ohio valley, near the lower lakes and on the north Atlantic coast. Snow in the up-per Mississippi valley and near Lake Su-perior. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- For Ohio-Clearing in the early morning; slightly colder in southeastern portion; west winds. For Indiana and Illinois-Partly cloudy; variable winds, becoming northeast.

# Friday's Local Observations,

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 a. m. 29.64 37 86 S'west. Rain. .56 7 p. m. 29.91 33 78 S'west. Cloudy. .07 Maximum temperature, 38; minimum temperature, 32, Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 24:

Temp. Prec. Departure from normal ...... Departure since Jan. 1....... \*36 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures is

furnished by the United	States Weather	ŗ
Bureau:		
	m. Max. 7 p.m	
Atlanta 38	40 4	
Bismarck, N. D *8		0
Buffalo	36 36	å
Calgary, N. W. T 20	*18 *2 34 3	2
Cairo, Ill 30	34 34	ŧ
Cheyenne 26	32 38 3	õ
Chicago 36	38 30	5
Concordia 10	34 2	5
Davenport, Ia 28	30 30 30	9
Des Moines 18	30 2	5
Dodge City 18	30 20	ė
Galveston 46	56 5	
Helena 28 Jacksonville, Fla 54	32 2	ŧ
Kansas City, Mo 16	66 50	3
Little Rock, Ark 30	28 21 44 4	á
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	41 41	á
Minnedosa *16 Marquette, Mich 30	*2 *10 30 2	
Memphis 32	30 20 38 30	9
Nashville 34	38 3	
New Orleans 40	60 . 5	
New York 34	42 4	
North Platte, Neb 10		í
Oklahoma, O. T 22	44 3 32 33 22 22 48 49	2
Omaha 12	22 2	ź
	48 4	á
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T *14	*8 *2	
Rapid City, S. D 0		
Salt Lake City 30	32 2 38 33 30 2 26 2 4	ž
St. Louis 26	30 2	3
St. Paul 22	26 2	2
St. Vincent, Minn *8	4	0
Springfield, Ill 30	30 2	8
Springfield, Mo 14	30 22 26 26 48 46	3
Vicksburg 36		
Washington, D. C 46	52 4	ŧ
*Below zero.		

February Weather. The following data, compiled from the weather bureau records at Indianapolis, cover a period of twenty-four years for the month of February, and should prove of value and interest in anticipating the more important meteorological elements, and the be expected to keep for the coming month Temperature-Mean or normal, 32; the warmest February was that of 1882, with any talk of settling the insurrection by a average of 42 degrees; coldest, that of 1885, with average of 20 degrees; the highest temperature was 72 degrees, on February 16, 1883; lowest -14 degrees, on Feb. 8, 1895. Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, Oct. 22; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in

spring, April 15. Precipitation (rain and melted snow)— Average for month, 3.59 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 12; greatest monthly precipitation, 7.28 inches, in 1882; least, .86 inch, in 1895. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.02 inches, on Feb. 20, 1882. The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twentyfour consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 5.5 inches, or Feb. 21, 1893. Clouds and Weather-Average number of clear days, six; partly cloudy, nine; cloudy,

Wind-The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; highest velocity, thirty-six miles, from the southwest, on Feb 9, C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, L. F. O. Weather Bureau.

The President "Takes Notice." Benjamin Harrison, in Ladies' Home Jour-The President now receives no official notice of his election, nor any commission or certificate of the result of the count. He

just takes notice himself and presents himself for inauguration. I do not know that a different practice formerly prevailed, but

there hangs in my library a parchment which reads as follows: "Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of dispersed after having killed four of the troops and wounded seven. The insuigents, on the other hand, left three dead and carried away the rest.

Colonel Aldecoa reports an engagement to-day with the band of Rafael Cardenas, of Representatives, open all the certificates

Washington, on the second wednesday of the saids, thanks, tha

# A Good Appetite



equals Hood's Sarsaparilla. "For over 5 years I had dyspepsia, had no appetite and what I did eat was with no relish. I had headaches 3 or 4 days a week, and an awful tired feeling. Hood's cured all my ills. I rest well, have a hearty appetite." ELNORA E. THOMAS, Forestville, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier.

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-Wall paper retail salesman of cinnati, Ohio.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-Men who will work for \$75 month salary or large commission selling staple goods by sample to dealers. Ex-perience unnecessary. Write us. HOUSE-HOLD SPECIALTY CO., 77 W. Fourth

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-Girl to do general housework. 165 East Merrill street. WANTED-Laborers at once. Monon Roundhouse, Nineteenth and College ave-

burn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offered to WANTED-Freight car builders to go out

FOR EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE-Property-Choice business and residence, in thrifty city of 20,000 in northern Ohio; also farm adjoining city, in exchange for general store cr dry goods

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS-Hambletonian Cigar, 10

FOR SALE.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Senate to be affixed, this tenth day of Feb-ruary, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

"Secretary of the Senate."

Thought of It.

As to the term of the Presidential office, the conclusion of the constitutional convention has been less fully acquiesced in. In the convention, opinions shifted from a long term, with a provision making the person chosen ineligible to a re-election, to a short term without any such restriction. On June 1 the convention, in committee of the whole, voted for a term of seven years, and on June 2 a provision was added making the incumbent ineligible to a second term. The vote on the question of a sevenyear term stood, in the affirmative, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Deiaware, and Virginia; in the negative, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Connecticut; Massachusetts was divided. On the question of making the executive ineligible after seven years, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina voted in the affirmative; Connecticut and Georgia in the negative, and Pennsylvania divided. On the 19th day of July, the subject being again before the convention, it was voted, nine State in the affirmative (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia), to one (Delaware) in the negative, to make the term six years. On July 26 the original proposition of the committee of the whole "that the executive be appointed for seven years, and be in-eligible a second time," was reinstated and was passed. On Sept. 6, by a final vote, the term was fixed at four years, and no restraint was put upon the eligibility of the President for as many terms as he might be chosen. The fears of those who said that the power of the office was such as to enable an ambitious incumbent to secure an indefinite succession of terms have not been realized. In practice the popular opinion has limited the eligibility of the President to one re-election. But some of our leading and most thoughtful public have challenged the wisdom of four-years term, and have advocated six years, usually ac-companied with a prohibition of a second term. And unless some method can be devised by which a less considerable part of the four-year term must be given to hearing applicants for office and to making ap-pointments, it would be wise to give the

President, by extending the time, a better chance to show what he can do for the country. It must be admitted, also, that ineligibility to a second term will give to the executive action greater independence. It seems unlikely, however, that any change in the presidential term will be made unless some unexpected event should stir into action a thought that is now of a theoretical rather than a practical cast. Our people are wisely conservative in the matter of amending the Constitution.

Coughs and Hoarseness.



Citicula

ing soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened at the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday of February, in the year of our Lord, one rashes and blemishes of childhood, it is absorbed.

Is essential to good health, and to make an appetite nothing

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,

PADDOCK-Edward E., died Friday, Jan. 24, at 12:15 p. m. Funeral Sunday at 3:30 p. m., from the residence of his father, 70 East St. Clair street. Friends invited.

WANTED-AGENTS-Hambletonian Cigar,

experience; name, references and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 733, Cin-WANTED-Good canvassers for readlest selling office specialty on the market; sample postpaid, 35c; correspondence solicited. CLARKE MANUFACTURING CO., Glens Falls, N. Y.

WANTED-Salesmen to sell merchants, by sample, petit ledgers, grocers' coupon books and other specialties; side lines; ready sellers; good pay. MODEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, South Bend,

WANTED-An idea. Write John Wedder-

of the city; employment for several months; don't apply unless experienced. Apply Monday, 10 a. m., No. 1 Board of Trade building.

clothing, if located in good, live town; will pay part cash. A. C. S., 214 North Eighth street, Richmond, Ind.

FOR SALE-Hambletonian Cigar, 10 cents.

and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice President of the United States. Whereupon it appeared that William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, had a majority of the votes of the electors as President; by which it appears that William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, has been duly elected President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, for four years, commencing with the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

"RH. M. JOHNSON, "Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.' "ASBURY DICKENS."

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

What the Makers of the Constitution Harrison, in Ladies' Home

The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronculal Troches." sold only in boxes.

# Scalp and Hair



FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL-Hambletonian Cigar, 10 cents. LOANS-Money on mortgages. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. FINANCIAL-Mortgage loans. Six per cent. money; reasonable fees. C. S. WAR-BURTON, 26 Lombard Building.

LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jew-elry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street. LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market

MONEY-To loan on Indiana farms. Low-est rates, with partial payments. Ad-dress C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Craw-fordsville, Ind. MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

PALMIST. PALMISTRY—Paul Alexander Johnstone, the celebrated palmist, will be in the city until Sunday evening, Jan. 26, only. Reading will be given Sunday. This will be the last opportunity to have the story of your life read by this distinguished palmist for some time. Every important accentuation of your life given with every reading. Office 3 and 4 Piel Block 2916

reading. Office 3 and 4 Piel Block, 291/2 West Ohio Street, near Illinois. Note—Mr. Johnstone will close his office at 5:30 even-

PERSONAL. PERSONAL-If the gentleman who told his companion on the train that he would buy 10,000 bushels of wheat if he knew how to go about it will write to C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., R. 63, 232 La Salle street, Chicago, he will receive a copy of the book, "Speculation and How to Trade," free of charge.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. ANNOUNCEMENT-How to become lawful physicians. Course by mail. ILL HEALTH UNIVERSITY, Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that a stockholders' meeting of the Mechanics' Mutual Savings and Loan Association and the Mechanics' Mutual Savings and Loan Association, No. 1, for the election of directors will be held

at the office of the association, No. 505 In-

diana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3, 1896, from 1 till 2, and 2 till 3, re-

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30, 1888. Received five dollars of David Case as JESSE D. HAMRICK. On this day and date of receipt I made contract with Jesse D. Hamrick, of 35 East Washington street, Indianapolis, to make settlement for David B. and Jesse Case with Simon P. Case, of Hancock county, Indiana, and the said Hamrick was to have fifteen dollars, five down and ten when he completed his work, and when he got the five dollars he refused to complete the work, and now I ask Mr. Hamrick to complete his work and advertise the same in the Daily Journal. Simon P. Case received every dollar back he paid on that mortgage, for I paid him myself. See advertisement in Daily Journal of Dec. 3,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1896. ISAAC JOHNSON, Notary Public.

D. B. CASE.

CHURCH NOTICES Baptist. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-Northeast cor-ner of New York and Pennsylvania streets. The Rev. D. J. Ellison, pastor. The pastor preaches at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "The Great Finisher." In the evening one of the anniversary meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in this church. Rev. H. A. Buchtel, D. D., the pastor of the Central-avenue M. E. Church, will address this meeting. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.; juniors, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Inquiry meeting Monday evening. Regular dweek prayer and covenant meeting

Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all the services of the church. Christian. CENTRAL-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH-Cor-

ner of Central avenue and Butler street Sermon at 10:30 a. m., by the pastor, Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D. At 7:30 p. m., anniversary exercises Y. M. C. A.; address by Rev. D. J. Ellison, D. D., pastor of First Baptist Church. Class meeting 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Junior League, 4 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Episcopal. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-New York and Illi nois streets. G. A. Carstensen, rector. Holy communion (in Stringfellow Chapel) at 7:30 a. m.; holy communion, 8:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45; evening payer and ser-mon, 7:45. The rector will officiate.

Methodist. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH-Corner of North Delaware and Walnut streets, The pastor, Rev. John E. Pounds, will preach at 10:45 a. m. on "Limitations to the Answer to Prayer," and at 7:45 p. m. on "Are There Few That Be Saved?" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Leader, Miss Lizzie Christy. Seats free.

MERIDIAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH-Corner of New York. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school and class meeting at 9:30 a m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Midweek prayer meeting at 7:30 Thursday evening. All are cordially invited.

ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. T. I. Coultas, D. D., pastor. Class meetings, 9 a. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Morning subject, "Shall Roberts Fark Church Enter a Larger Field?"; evening subject "Lown the Register." ing subject, "Down the Rapids—A Sermon to Young People." Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening

New Church. NEW CHURCH CHAPEL (Swedenborglan) -No. 333 North Alabama street. Rev. W L. Gladish, minister. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. The pastor will be absent Sunday, but service and sermon will be read by Mr. Albert G. Folger. Sunday school

at 9:30 o'clock. Presbyterian. IRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Southwest corner of Pennsylvania and New York streets. The pastor, Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject, "The Cynic on Modern Life." Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. Society Chris-tian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited. SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Corner Vermont and Pennsylvania streets Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor; Rev. Ec. ward Baech, associate pastor. Preaching, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.;

Chapel, corner of West and Catherine streets: Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Spiritualism. SPIRITUALISM-Sunday services at the Propylaeum at 3 and 7:30. Discourse, fol-lowed by spirit communications and per-sonal tests. Dr. S. A. Matthews, of Brooklyn, N. Y., medium in charge. Door col-lection, 15c. At the doctor's parlors, on

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mayer

In the Half Price sale of the Bankrupt Cordova stock at the

ENGLISH'S — TO-NIGHT MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, **DeWolf Hopper** 

And his Merry Company again presenting the funnies of all-comic operas. DR. SYNTAX Seats on Sale at the Pembroke. PRICES-Night: Orchestra and orchestra circle, \$1:50; dress circle, \$1; balcony (reserved), 75c; admission, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee: Orchestra, \$1: orchestra circle, \$1.50; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c.

THIS THEATER DOES NOT ADVERTISE

IN THE

# INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. GRAND - LAST TIMES. JAMES O'NEILL

THIS AFTERNOON-COURIER OF LYONS TO-NIGHT-MONTE CRISTO, PRICES-Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 56c; gallery, 25c. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Seats at the Pembroke.

SEATS ON SALE AT THE PEMBROKE FOR Sol Smith Russell

ATTHE GRAND, JAN. 27, 28, 29 AN EVERY-DAY MAN MR. VALENTINE'S CHRISTMAS Tuesday night and Wed. Matinee-THE RIVALS. PRICES-Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1.50; dress circle, \$1; balcony (reserved). 75c; admission 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee: Lower floor, 15c; balcony

50c; gallery, 25c. THIS THEATER DOES NOT ADVERTISE

IN THE

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. This Afternoon and To-night

JESSIE . MAE . HALL And her excellent company In the comedy-drama, The Princess of Patches

Everybody goes to the Park. Seats at the Pembroke. Monday-"The Struggle of Life." THIS THEATER DOES NOT ADVERTING

IN THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. EMPIRE THEATER

Matines at 2-10c, 15c, 252. To-night at 8-15c, 25c, 50c. vnn and Sheridan's

YSPORTS 4-NELSON SISTERS-4 The Greatest Living Acrobats. Next-Rentz-Santley Co.

PLYMOUTH INSTITUTE LECTURE COURSE Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, Saturday, Jan. 25-"LITERATURE AS A PERSONAL RESOURCE," Mr. Hamilton Wright Mable.
Tuesday, Feb. 4.—"THE COSMIC ROOTS
OF LOVE AND SELF-SACRIFICE," Mr. Wednesday, Feb. 5-"THE EVERLAST-ING REALITY OF RELIGION," Mr. John Saturday, Feb. 8-"THE OLD AND NEW. WAYS OF TREATING HISTORY," Mr. lection, 15c. At the doctor's parlors, on Tuesday and Thursday nights, circles are held at No. 82 East New York street. Private interviews daily.

Thursday, Feb. 27—"THE SETTLEMENT IDEA," Miss Jane Addams.
Single tickets, 50c. Tickets on sale at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s.



E HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LINE OF-Wedding-Cake Boxes Plain and Fancy. They will be found in our

vate interviews daily.

Novelties in Seals and Sealing Wax. Charles Mayer & Co.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

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